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RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT THIERS. THE INTERPELLATION IN THE ASSEMBLY-SPEECH OF PRESIDENT THIERS-VOTE OF CONDEMNATION OF THE GOVERNMENT-RESIGNATION OF THE PRESI-DENT AND HIS CABINET ANNOUNCED-ELECTION OF MARSHAL MACMARON.

VERSAILLES, Saturday, May 24, 1873. Debate upon the interpellation of the Government was resumed in the Assembly this morning. M. Thiers, in accordance with the notice given yester day by Minister Dufaure, addressed the Assembly, urging the definitive establishment of the Republic. His utterances were received with loud cheers by the Left, while the Right remained silent. Upon the conclusion of M. Thiers's speech, the Assembly took a recess till 2 o'clock p. m.

The Assembly reassembled at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and after an energetic speech by M. Casimer-Périer, Minister of the Interor, rejected, by a vote of 362 against 348, the simple order of the day, emanating from the Left and supported by the Govern-

An order of the day proposed by the Right, declaring that the present form of government was not under discussion, and regretting that the reconstruction of the Ministry did not afford conservative guarantees, was then adopted by a vote of 360 against 344. Upon the announcement of the result of the last

vote, M. Baragnon, a member of the Eight, said the supreme interests of the country required that the Government should not remain silent. His remarks were received with noisy protesta-

When the tumult had subsided, M. Baragnon pro

posed a night sitting of the Assembly. M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, ascended the tribune and declared that France would not remain a moment without a government, notwithstanding the vote just cast. "There exists," he said, "a Presideat and the Republic. The Ministers would an swer for the maintenance of order." They would consult with the President and agree to a night

The Left shonted, "Why will the Government thus set Europe and posterity the example of this monstrous ingratitude !"

The Right insisted that the Government should promptly communicate its decision to the Assembly. After further debate, which was conducted amid the greatest excitement, it was decided to have a night session, and a recess was taken until the

The result of the votes has caused intense excitement. The streets were crowded with people eagerly awaiting the developments of the night's sitting. The Assembly reassembled in session at 8 p. m.

M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, announced that the Ministers had tendered their resignations to M. Thiers, who had accepted them.

M. Dufaure then handed to M. Buffet, the President of the Assembly, a message from President Thiers, announcing that he delivers back to the Assembly the high functions which had been conferred upon him.

The reading of the message produced a profound sensation in the Chamber.

Geu. Changarnier and the Duke de Broglie moved that the Assembly immediately appoint a successor to M. Thiers. This motion caused a terrific uproar. The Left moved that the resignation of President Thiers be not accepted. This motion was rejected by a vote of 368 against 339.

The resignation of President Thiers was then formally accepted.

M. Builet fruitlessly attempted to eulogize M. The members of the Left endeavored to secure an

adjournment of the election of a successor to M. Thiers, but the Right insisted upon choosing a President of the Republic immediately.

The vote was then taken, and it resulted in the election of Marshal MacMahon, who received 350 votes. The Deputies of the Left abstained from

A committee was then appointed to wait supor Marshal MacMahon and inform him that he had been elected President of the Republic.

The committee was headed by M. Buffet, who, on retiring, temporarily handed over the Presidency of the Assembly to M. Goulard. The mem bers of the Right enthusiastically cheered M. Goulard upon his taking the seat.

Upon the return of the committee to the Assem-My. M. Buffet resumed the chair and announced that Marshal MacMahon had accepted the Presidency of the Republic, though not without pain.

M. Buffet also stated that the Ministers would tem-

The crowds in the streets and in front of the Legislative Chamber increased as night wore on. When the result of the proceedings in the Assembly was made known there were loud shouts of " Vice la Thiers" and " Vice la Republique."

There were no attempts at disorder, and the people quietly dispersed.

The resignation of President Thters and the election of Marshal MacMahon to succeed him causes immense excitement here. The streets have been crowded all the evening with people discussing the events of the day, but no disturbance is re-

plished without the slightest disturbance. Perfect order prevails throughout France. The troops have been confined to their barracks since vesterday morning, but all is quiet in Paris, and there are no signs of disorder in the Departments. The Radical journals to-day are calm in tone.

The change in the Presidency has been accom-

They recommend prudence and wisdom on the part of the Republicans, and urge peace and a strict ad-

of the Republicans, and urge peace and a strict adherence to law.

M. Gambetta has issued a manifesto calling on the Republicans to respect the law.

Marshal MacMahon has sent a communication to M. Buffet, President of the Assembly, acknowledging the receipt of the official notification of his election to the Presidency, and accepting the office in the following terms:

"I will obey the will of the Assembly, the depositary of the national sovereignty. It is a heavy responsibility; but with God's aid and the devotion of the army, I will continue the work of liberating the

sponsibility; but with God's and will berating the army, I will continue the work of liberating the territory and restoring order, and will maintain tranquillity and the principles on which society rests. To this I piedge my word as an honest man nd a soldier."

The President has issued a circular to Prefects of

The President has issued a circular to Prefects of Departments, promising that no attack shall be made on the laws and institutions of the country.

The formation of the new Government has not yet been completed. It is said that the Duke de Broglie will have the Ministry of the Interior, and M. Pierre Magne that of Finances; and that the Baron de Larcy and M.M. Ernoul and Batbie will also enter the Cabinet.

also enter the Cabinet.

A portfolio was tendered to M. Goulard, late Minister of Finance, immediately after President Thiers's resignation, but he declined it.

A large number of Republican functionaries have

EVENTS WHICH PRECEDED THE CRISIS. THE RESULT OF RECENT ELECTIONS—THE INTRIGUES OF THE MONARCHISTS AGAINST THE RADICAL

The series of events which resulted in the present crisis in France began a little less than a fortnight ago with a disagreement in the Cabinet. The present state of affairs, however, may easily be traced back to the supplementary elections which recently took place in various parts of the country and especially to that in the Department of the Seine. The particulars of those elections are too well known to require any detailed explanation. The election of M. Barodet at Paris might have sed away without exciting the Assembly to any very orious manifestation of hostility to the Government But the return of M. Ranc at Lyons revived the anary passions of the Monarchists. M. Rane was a member

In the five elections held on the 11th of May, four of the members returned were Gambettists. In the Haute-Vienne, M. Barthélemy Saint Mare Girardin polied only 19,000, while M. Perin, his Radical opponent, received 30,000 votes, in the Loir-et-Cher, M. Lesguillon, the Radical, was returned by 34,926 votes against 9,957 for M. Coulence and 7,636 to M. Martinet, bota calling themselves Conservative Republicans. At Lyons the local Radical, M. Guyot, was returned by a vote of 88,126, and M. Rane, the Paris Pedical returned by a vote of 88,126, and M. Rane, the Paris Rad-

ical, by a vote of 87,623, while the two defeated Conserv-

atives, MM. Desgranges and Jacquier, had only 15,415

and 15,334 respectively.

The only department where the Conservatives were successful was the Charente-Infériure. In this department, in 1871, the Bonapartists Rouher and Murat were rejected by an enormous majority. In the election of the 11th of May, M. Boffington, a Bonapartist, led the poll by 49,822 votes, against 46,415 given to M. Rigand, the candidate of the Republicans. This result was a matter of general astomishment, and the fact that the comparatively obscure ex-Prefect was supposed to receive so large a vote, while the Bonapartist leaders Rouher and Murat received in 1871 about 22,000 each, has led to the supposition that corrupt influences were employed in the interest of the successful candidate, and his election is therefore to be contested before the As-

In the four departments where elections were held on the 11th of May the majority of Gambettist voters over Royalists, Imperialists and Conservatives of all shades was as two to one. The general result of the 13 elections in the two days was the return of 11 Gambettists against one Legitimist and one Bonapartist. These figures were calculated to dismay the Monarchists, for they demonstrated beyond a doubt that the majority of the voters in the country favored a republican form of government and opposed the pretensions of the reactionary party. The Monarchists at once raised the cry that society was in danger; some of them vowed that they would carry reaction with a high hand, sweep away M. Jules Simon, M. de Rémusat, and M. Léon Say, and even dismiss M. Thiers himself if he dared to resist, and deliver the executive power into the hands of

The especial object of the resentment of the Monarchste has always been M. Jules Simon, the only remaining mber of the Cabinet who belonged to the Government of National Defense. They have frequently occasional scenes of turbulence in the Assembly, with the purpose of causing the resignation of this Minister. M. Simon had furthermore secured their inveterate hostility by a declaration which he made several months ago that M. Thiers had achieved the task of liberating the country, not with the aid of the Assembly, but in spite of it. M. de Rémusat was also regarded by the Monarchists as one of the most truly republican members of the Cabinet since his electoral manifesto. There is every reason to believe that there existed a Morarchist intrigue to induce M. Thiers to dismiss these Ministers and then reconstruct his Caldnet from the Right Center. M. Thiers was urged to sacrifice M. Simon before the meeting, but this he declined

of May, when M. Goulard, the Conservative Minister of the Interior, informed the President that he had depermined to quit the Cabinet unless M. Simon, who was Minister of Public Instruction, should retire. Both these Ministers then tendered their resignations, believing that their opinions were incompatible in the same Cabinet. The President accepted these resignations, and on the 18th of May appointed four new nembers in the Cabinet who were Moderate Republi cans. M. Casimir-Périer was made Minister of the Interior; M. Tourton was appointed Minister of Public Worship; M. Beranger became Minister of Public Works, and M. Waddington received the charge of the Ministry of Public Instruction. Of these new members, the best known were M. Casimir-Périer and M. Béranger, whose selection was in every way deserving of commendation from their liberal sentiments. The appointments gave satisfaction to the Republicans, and were undoubtedly in harmony with the public sentiment throughout the

The Monarchists saw themselves as far as ever from their desire of forcing President Thiers to form a Conservative Cabinet, and they resolved to advance-to employ their last resource-compel him to resign. They at once determined that the first business to come be fore the Assembly when it met would be a demand for an explanation of the policy of the new Cabinet. This demand was categorically made on the 19th of May, upon an interpellation pre-sented by the Right Center. The discussion began last Friday and was continued with much aeri-mony; the Left supported an order of the day which would tend to relieve the President of his embarrass-ment, and the Conservatives resolved to pass a vote of censure at all hazards. The final result of these stormy dissensions is given in the foregoing telegram.

CAREER OF THE NEW FRENCH RULER. HIS ANCESTRY-MILITARY SERVICES IN AFRICAN AND

EUROPEAN CAMPAIGNS. The MacMahons are descended from Brian Boru, who was King of Ireland in 1614, and acquired great renown as the conqueror of the Danes, over whom he gained a decisive victory at Clontarf. A petition to King Louis is extant, wherein Maurice MacMahon, Knight of Malta, formerly captain of cavalry in the regiment of Fitz James, states that be supplicates both for himself and for the Marquis d'Equilly and the Bishop of Killera, his brothers, that "he may be permitted to represent before all the princes that they draw their paternal origin from the lords of Ciondirala, in Ireland, who were descended from the lords and princes of Clare. who were issue of the ancient monarchs of Ireland. Their attachment to the Catholic religion and to their legitimate prince having deprived them of their profes sions and titles, they find it impossible to establish their ble and ancient extraction by literal proofs. But they have proofs and testimonials beyond all suspicion, and admitted by the tribunals, which establish their nobility not only from the year 1400, but even up to Brian Boru, monarch of Ireland, in the beginning of the eleventh century, and that they are of the same family as the Earls of Thomond," whom the King had "honored with his favor." This document is accompanied by other papers from which it appears that the French MacMahons are descended from the two brothers Maurice and John, who settled in France in the year 1760, the first of whom shared the fortunes of Prince Edward in Scotland, served in the Spanish army, and afterward was made captain in the French service; the second was created Marquis d'Equilly, and admitted to the estates of Burgundy. The MacMahons were a fighting race, and their names frequently occur in the French military annals, sharing in the disasters as well as the glories which attended the French arms. At Waterloo one of them be haved with great gallantry. The battle was lost, but it was necessary to make a desperate effort to cover the retreat of the shattered army. "Charge, keep charging, boys," said MacMahon to the Third Cutrassiers. "Marshal," said the Colonel, "we are so cut up it is certain death for us to charge; you know it." "Embrace me, two gallant soldiers led forward the regiment which made those three terrible charges that are recorded among the great deeds of the French army. Only 109 men of its number remained, and of these all but eight

Marie-Edmonde-Patrice Maurice MacMahon, who has een elected President of the French Republic, was born at Autun, in the department of Saone-et-Leire in 1808. His father held the rank of lieutenant-general in the French Army, with the distinction of Commander of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis; his uncle was captain, but left the service in 1830. MacMahon received his military education at St. Cyr. and at the age of 19 was sub-lieutenant of the 4th Hussars, of which his brother was then captain. He soon saw active service. Proceeding with the 20th Regiment to Africa, he engaged in the Algerian war, and in the year 1830 had won the Cross of the Legion of Henor, which he received from Gen. Clauzel on the field of battle. Next year he was appointed lieutenant in the 8th Cuirassiers, and, in 1832, aid-de-camp to Gen. Achard, he shared in the expedition to Belgium, and won the Cross of the Order of Leopold by his bravery at the siege of Antwerp. This campaigs over, he returned to Africa and there acquired still greater distinction. At the case of the successful battle of Terchia, it is related that Oen, Achard wished to send a message to Count Rullieros, at Blidah, be tween three and four miles off, instructing him to change the order of his march. This message he intrusted to MacMahon, and as the journey was dangerous, offered to send a squadron of mounted chasseurs with him. Declining the escort, MacMahon rode off alone, and had

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from Blidab, when suddenly he beheld a host of Arabs In full pursuit of him from every side. Seeing there was no alternative but to jump the treacherous gulf or be butchered by his pursuers, he put spurs to his horse, reached the bank, and cleared the ravine at a bound. The pursuing Arabs receiled from so dangerous a leap, and only sent after the daring soldier a shower of builets as horse and rider rolled over on the other side, with the animal's leg broken. White balls still whistled around him, MacMahon dis engaged himself from the wounded steed, and reached the town in safety. At the attack on Constan-tine in 1836, he received a slight wound, was commended for his bravery, and promoted to the grade of officer of the Legion of Honor. Some years afterward be organized the Tenth Battalion of Chasseurs d'Orleans; became in 1842 Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Foreign Legion; next Colonei of the 41st Infantry, and finally, in 1848, General of Brigade and Governor of Tlemeen. In 1849 he was made Commander of the Legion of Honor, and premoted to the Governorship of the Provinces of Oran and Constantine, a position wherein he proved himself a good administrator and acquired new laurels as a soldier. Regarding his administrative capacity, which is of most account at present, a Freuch authority

says:

Ardent in work, reserved in manner, anxious for strict justice to all, he attained this result, the value of which may be understood by all who have meddled in the affairs of Algeria—that he never excited the odium of any persons, whether soldiers, civilians, or Arabs, and that he caused our frontiers to be respected even by the most turbulent and aggressive of the Moorish tribes.

In July, 1862, he was made General of Division, and

advanced through the successive grades in the Legion of Honor until he received the Grand Cross, September,

When in April, 1855, at the outbreak of the war with Russia, MacMahon was recalled to Paris, he had served about 25 years in Africa, obeying with military precision the severall covernments which had in the mean time ruled France, supporting Napoleon as loyally as he did the Bourbon Charles X. He proceeded from Paris to the seat of war in the Crimea, where he commanded a division of infantry in Marshal Bosquet's corps. In the final assault on Sebastopol (September 8, 1855.) he had the perilous honor of leading the attack on the Malakoff, which formed the key to the Russian defenses. In a few instants, owing to the irresistible ardor of his troops, he penetrated the fort, and there resisted for hours the desperate attacks of the Russians. While in this dangerous sition MacMahou received orders to return from Pellissier, who had been told that the Malakoff was mined. Rejuctant to give up advantages he had so dearly gained, he answered: "I will hold my ground, dead or alive," and, true to his word, he remained until the Russians, baffled by the obstinacy and daring of the French, began a headlong retreat, and Sebastopol was won. This daring exploit, which virtually ended the war, won MacMahon world-wide fame, and secured him, with the Grand Cross, the rank of Senator. When peace relieved him from further service in Europe, he returned to the scene of his early campaigns, and was soon actively engaged in subduing the bold and intrepid mountain tribes of Kabylia. In a short time he received command of the land and sea forces of Algeria, and was reposing on his well-won laurels when called to the field by the outbreak of war with Austria. In command of the Second Army of the Alps, he rendered signal service at Magenta. In one week Napoleon had driven the Austrians across the Ticino, turned their flank, and forced

Attacked unexpectedly at the Bridge of Magenta, where the Austrians had concentrated 150,000 men, the French resisted for several hours, but were on the point of giving away when MacMahon, who had early in the day crossed the river further up with the view of executing a flank movement, suddenly changed his plans, hastened to the battle-field, bore down on the Austrians with irresistible force, and utterly routed them, capturing 7,000 prisoners. He was rewarded on the field with the title of Duke of Magenta and created Marshal of France. In 1861, he represented Prance at the coronation of William III. of Prussia, and displayed extraordinary pomp in the Prussian capital. On his return he succeeded Marshal Canrobert in the command of the Third Army Corps, and in 1864 was appointed Governor-General of Aigeria. His administration was embarrassed by famine among the native population, and by political contentions arising from the desire of the onists for a better system of government than Napoleon was willing to accord them.

At the outbreak of the Franco-German war great hopes were placed on MacMahon. He received com-mand of the Army of the South, and moved toward the frontier. He encountered (August 6, 1870) the German forces at Worth, and was forced to refreat in disorder to Nancy, where he proceeded to reorganize the scattered forces retreating from different points on the frontier with the view of defending the capital. While so er gaged he was ordered to proceed to the relief of Meiz, and thus retard the advance of the victorious Germans on Paris. He entered promptly on the disast which ended at Sedan, where the army was forced to surrender, and where he was dangerously wounded early in the day by a shell. He suffered severely from this wound for some time, but resumed his military duties about the time the Commune was proclaimed in Paris, and the city was held against the National Government. He conducted the siege operations successfully, and cordially aided President Thiers in reëstablishing order and placing the Republic on a firmer basis. His loyalty was never impeached, although it was currently believed that he retained a strong attachment for Napoleon III., and obeyed the Republic because it was the established Government rather than from the conviction that it was the best form that could be adopted for

President MacMahon is above the middle size in stature, has a scrutinizing look, and rather intelligent features, bearing the impress of his military pursuits. His wife is of Irish extraction, and takes a prominent part in French charitable movements. He received a gold-hilted sword from his Irish admirers soon after the battle of Magenta, and is on friendly terms with some of the Irish residents in Paris. He has delivered brief speeches on the Algerian questions, but has otherwise never mixed prominently in political affairs. The soldiers are devotedly attached to him, his personal bravery compensating in their eyes for the disaster suffered in the war by the troops under his command.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.-The settlers of Surprise Valley are alarmed at the fact of the old chief Winnemaca having gone north on the war-path with 60 warriors. He was followed by the cavalry and asked where he was going. He told the officers to mind their own business, and that if they wanted to fight he was ready. He was warned to behave himself, and allowed

VIRGINIA CITY, May 24 -- A telegram from the Deputy Sheriff of Elko County, seut to investigate the troubles with the Indians at Spruce Mountain, confirms the previous reports. A large number of Snakes, Goshoots, and Shoshones are holding council on Deep Creek in the vicinity of Spruce Mountain. The redskins have all disappeared from around the settlements in this section. The herders in charge of Gov. Brauley's cattle, near the scene of the troubles, have been warned by the Indians to leave the country immediately under penalty of being killed. The settlers of Spruce Mountain are securing all the arms and ammunition possible, and preparing to

CATTLE ROBBERIES ON THE RIO GRANDE. Brownsville, Texas, May 24.-To-day's Sentinel, in mentioning the various cattle robberies committed this month by armed Mexicans, places the number stolen and crossed into Mexico, within a radius of 60 miles of this city, at not less than 1,000 head, while higher up the river a proportionate number has been driven into Mexico.

STREET CAR PERILS. James Dwyer, age 63, of Throgg's Neck was

injured severely, yesterday, in being run over by Thirdave. car No. 108, at Broome-st. and the Bowery.
William Price, age 6, of No. 300 Peart-st., had his foot crushed beneath the wheels of a Belt line car, at Peckslip, at 7:30 p. m. yesterday. He was riding home from Clinton-st., and it is alleged that the driver refused to

stop the car and pushed him from the front platform. Jacob Hirschfeldt, age 4, of No. 68 Lewisst, was bruised severely in being knocked down by Dry Dock car No. 35, near his home, yesterday.

Patrick Coffey, age 22, of the Boulevard and Ninth-

ave., fell and fractured his leg while he was alighting from an Eighth-ave, car, at Thirty-fourth-st., yesterday legs severed completely, in being run over by an Avenue just aummached a broad, deep ravine about 600 yards | C car. near his home, last evening.

REDUCING ORDER OUT OF CONFUSION. PROGRESS IN THE WORK OF CONSTRUCTION-THE FINISHED STRUCTURES-AGRICULTURAL IMPLE-

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] VIENNA, May 6.—It is now almost a week since the pening celebration, and the Exhibition is still very far from completion. The formative phase of its developement is likely to continue for a fortnight longer-perhaps for a month. Thousands of people visit it every day, crude and chaotic as it is. They are not so foolish, either, as it might seem, for they have a chance to see how a great world's fair is made -how things take form, and how order comes out of bewildering confusion, and this curious sight they would miss if they waited for the completed result. They have to stumble over the debris of packing boxes, and submit to be jostled by the armies of laborers that swarm about the grounds and buildings. They must dodge from under derricks, lowering immense, disjointed fragments of machinery, and thread their way between the long rows of freight cars that are unloaded at every door of the industrial palace, the agricultural halls, and machinery hall, and look sharp to keep from being run over by all sorts of vehicles, from dog-carts to steam engines. Here a throng of Hungarian peasant women, in short petticoats, with long red handkerchiefs wound around their heads and falling to their waists, are shoveling gravel and grading walks. Just beyond a party of grimy miners are erecting a huge monu ment of blocks of coal; further on an English farmhouse is going up and a little further, an American country school-house. Here gardeners are at work planting flowers and shrubs, and there a Norwegian cottage is evolved out of a pile of beams and boards. In one place the finishing touches are put on an American soda water fountain, in another a bevy of pretty Swiss girls in their quaint peasant costumes of their native cantons, are setting the tables for the first time on a lively little chalet just finished and ready to furnish Swiss drinks and dishes. A little way off aTurkish coffee-house and a Persian dwelling are receiving their final decorations in gold and crimson arabesques. In the must of the clutter and confusion of build-

ng, unloading, unpacking, moving, grading, gravelling, gardening, pipe-laying, road-making, and a hundred and one other things that are in progress, we find now and then a completed structure or a finished plot of ground that delights the eye by the striking contrast with its surroundings. In one place is an Alsatian farm-house completely furnished from parlor to kitchen and from the ground to the garrets under the great beams of the steep roof, and a pretty Alsatian girl, too, arranging flower-pots in the window. In another place is a picturesque Egyptian pavilion, fitted up for the Viceroy's dwelling when he comes. There is a building con taining an interesting exhibition of the products of the farms, mines, and factories on the estates of the Prince of Swartzenberg. There is a comical little Japanese cottage with a lively bit of garden around it filled with Japanese flowers and shrubs. And there is also a gay tent covering an exhibition of Spring fruits and flowers from Austria and Hungary. In the great Industrial Palace the exhibitors are placing their cases in order and bringing out their goods in a leisurely way. Many things that were hastily set up to make a show on the opening day have to be taken down and rearranged. Everybody seems to think that the Exhibition will not be in full order before the first of June, and that there is time enough to take things quietly after the hurry of last week. The Austrian Department is nearly complete. So is the Hungarian. The Germans are still far behind, and the French goods have just begun to arrive. Of the smaller departments, those of Switzerland, Portugal, Greece, China, and Japan are already well filled and very interesting. The American pavilion and court has almost nothing to show but piles of boxes. A Cincinnati porkpacker has put up a long panoramic cartoon showing all the processes through which a pig passes in a slaughter-house, from the pen to the pork barrel and the lard tub. A few cabinet organs are in place and two or three cases of firearms. This is all. In the machinery hall we are not much behind our neighbors. So much labor is required to set up heavy machines, and fit them with gearing for runuing, that this part of the Exhibition will no doubt be the last completed. Just now it looks more like an immense machine-shop full of workmen drilling and hammering than an exhibition. There is nothing whatever to be said about it yet except that it is noisy and chaotic. The buildings for agricultural implements and

farm products have grown to such dimensions that

they cover half as much ground as the great Indus-trial Palace itself. The Northern and Western European nations, excepting Germany, occupy a large wooden structure with numerous wings and annexes," between the western wing of the palace and the Machinery Hall. Austria, Germany, Hengary, and Russia have a similar building back of the eastern wing of the palace. A separate building, connected by covered ways with the British and French Departments, and squeezed in between them and the Machinery Halls, is set apart for the United States. It is prettily decorated and well lighted. In some respects it is unfortunate that our reapers, mowers, thrashers, plows, &c., cannot be shown in the same building with those of France and Eugland, for we are not likely to suffer by the comparison. Still, if any country must be put by itself, there is a peculiar appropriateness in assigning to the United States such a position. We are a nation apart, and our agriculture is in many respects peculiar. I am assured that we shall fill our pretty little agricultural hall with implements that will be sure to attract the attention of European cultivators, by their superior finish and excellence. Of course our show in this department will not compare for extent with that made by the leading European nations. The space assigned us is about one-fifth that allowed Great Britain, and less than one-half that given to France, while Austria will fill ten times as much room as we are to occupy. The British department is further advanced than any. Four or five great English manufacturing firms have put all their goods in place. They make great efforts to secure a market on the Continent, and have branch houses in several continental cities. As it is a matter of business with them, they show everything that they make. and have agents at hand with cards and illustrated catalogues in English and German. The first thing that strikes one in walking through the English department is the great number of portable steamengines for farm use, and of machinery designed to be run by steam-power. In this branch we shall be far behind them, although no nation in the world has so much good land adapted by nature for culture by steam-power as the United States. The English exhibit steam-plows, steam-harrows, steam-cultivators, steam-ditching machines, steam-rollers, and steam-drills in great variety, beside thrashing machines, grinding mills for feed, loam and mortar mills, feed-cutters, and many small maresults of the best and newest ideas and inventive talent of all civilized nations, and enables each to profit by the genius and labor of all the others.

It is too early yet to see what the French, Germans, and Austrians will have to show in the way of steam farm machinery. France will probably rank first after England in this respect, but Austria and Germany have heretofore been mainly dependent upon English workshops for improved agricultural implements. A large portion of the Austrian agricultural department is filled with apparatus for malting, brewing and wine-making, which are here classed as farming apparatus, it would appear. Probably all the chief European nations will have something to show that will interest American farmers in the way of machinery and appliances for saving waste material and making the most of farm produce. In the English department I noted, today, a little machine for crushing oats, which the exhibitor assured me made two pecks go as far in feeding as three of the uncrushed grain; also machines for breaking oil-cake into different sizes, for cutting turnips and other roots, for crushing corn, and for grinding beans and peas-all designed to ote economy in the feeding of stock. A number of ingenious devices are exhibited for pulverizing the soil, so as to give the growing plant all th virtue that the ground affords. They are interest ing as showing the careful and thorough culture practiced on English farms, but they will not be likely to find a market in America in this gen-The average daily attendance of visitors at the

Exhibition is about 10,000. The price of admission,

which was five florins last week, has been reduced

to one. The half-finished condition of things that

everywhere prevails naturally makes the attendance

rather small. Ten thousand people scattered over 700 acres of space and through more than a hundred buildings great and small, do not make a dense population. The hotel keepers, tradesfolks, and people who have lodgings unlet, are grievously disappointed that the number of foreigners in the city is not larger. Theregare fewer here now than at the opening day. Hundreds have gone away on account of the high prices, who came intending to make a long stay. The hotels are full, and several have reduced their charges, instead of raising them, as they gave their guests notice they should do after the first of the month. The price of turnished lodgings has fallen one-third within a few days, and will go still lower. The numerous placards on the house-doors, announce ing "elegantly furnished rooms to rent," remind one of Washington before the meeting of Congress. News of the condition of the Exhibition has spread all over Europe, and keeps visitors away for the present. The number of Americans here on the 1st was estimated at 500, a majority of whom did not come directly from home, but from Paris, Dresden, and other cities where they have been spending the Winter. It is only the skirmish line of the great army of American pleasure-seekers which is moving on Europe that has reached Vienna. It will be midsummer before we shall see the main body. They will take England, France, Switzerland, and the Rhine, for the first courses, following with Vienna, and finishing with Italy.

THE VAN BUREN CASE. Some of the committee of Mr. Van Buren's riends, who recently called upon the President in relation to the Vienna scandal, wish to correct a few alleged naccuracies in the report of their interview with Gen. Grant published in Saturday's TRIBUNE. They state that they did not present affidavits from Mr. Sutherland denying that Mr. Van Buren had made any dishonorable proposition to him, but they did lay before the President affidavits from other gentlemen to whom Mr. Sutherland had made such a denial. With Mr. Sutherland personhad made such a denial. With Mr. Sutherland personally they had no conversation. They did not say that Mr. Jay applied for the position of Chief Commissioner, but only that he asked for full authority over the Commission; and they wish to be understood as making no comments, in their capacity as a committee, upon the action of the State Department. The inferences and surmises contained in the narrative printed in this paper are to be taken as the views of the individual member of the committee who volunteered the information. Possibly the distinction is not very important, but The Tain-UNE is quite willing these gentlemen should make it.

Washington. May 25.—The Sunday Chronicle, to-day,

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- The Sunday Chronicle, to-day, ustains the removal of Van Buren from the Vienna Commissionership on high grounds. It asks if any fault can be found with the President for removing Van Buren, even though it be proven that he has not been gulity of any intentional wrong at Vienna, or, indeed, of any unusual oversight or neglect of duty, and says the office was not created for Van Buren, and he has no flice was not created for van Bures, and has he lite in fee to the high honor. The President had the lear right to remove him if he thought anybody cise onld perform its duties more satisfactorily; and that he inconvenience of the deposed Commissioner, which e suffers on account of his removal, is trivial compared

INTERNATIONAL SPEECH-MAKING.

MR. SCHENCK AT THE BOYAL ACADEMY DINNER. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, May 8 .- The annual dinner at the Royal Academy is one of the most notable of the many which are given in London during the season. Lord Granville spoke of the company, on Saturday evening, as possessing an amount of brain which, n quantity and quality, is perhaps not equaled from year's end to year's end in the metropolis. The State, the Church, the Bench, the Bar, Art, Literature, the Press, Society, Rank, even Royalty itself send ome of their most distinguished ornaments to grace this festival. The Times, with rather unusual loftiness of phrase, describes it as the Banquet to Inaugurate the Annual Exhibition of Works of Art at the Royal Academy. It differs from most public dinners in several respects, and very agreeably differs in being given, not at a tavern or at Willis's, but in the galleries of the Academy itself. Then you are asked to come at 2 in the after noon, and as dinner is not till 6:30 there is time to look at the pictures, and chat and say sharp things about those of your friends who are not invited, or who are. For three or four hours the Academy rooms form an agreeable and brilliant lounge. If I were to set out to mention all the people who were there I should fill half a column with a mere catalogue of names and titles, of which not many, I fear, would have any special interest for Americans, though they figure almost daily in the gilded col-umns of The Morning Post. And it must be confessed that a good many of the guests were invited with an eye to business. The Academy seldom forgets the commer-cial interests of its members and takes care to conciliate its most liberal patrons. Mixed with really eminent names are a good many of merely rich men, who either have a taste for pictures, or wish to be thought to have, and who pay high prices for pictures by fashionable

artists. The use of the ornamental guests is to make On this, as on some other occasions, the United States were treated with unusual honor, and had a toast all to themselves: "Prosperity to the United States and the health of the American Minister." Gen. Scheuck, in replying, made one novel point. He spoke of the identity of lauguage and literature as constituting a tie between the two nations. This had never been mentioned before, and produced, from its originality of view, a good impression on the assembly. He told his hearers also that he and his fellow-countrymen had hitherto been mainly occupied in clearing the forest, digging canals, and such occupied in clearing the forest, digging canals, and such matters. I think that as he was addressing an English audience, Gen. Schenck ought to have explained that in some parts of the country the progress in clearing the forests had been considerable, and that there is a good deal of open land near New-York and Boston not new infested by Indians. He did, however, assure their that some good artists had been (by birth) Americans, and that among the beautiful works on the walls of the Academy are pistures by Titon, Benson (a protege of his own), Boughton (who needs no protecting), and Miss Lea. He might have added Mr. liennessy's name, whose contribution is large and imchines for divers farm purposes, adapted for either steam or hand-power. I shall in future letters take occasion to refer more fully to this part of the Exhibition. I have no doubt that it will contain many articles especially valuable for grain culture on our Western prairies, where the tendency toward farming on a large scale is becoming more and more noticeable year by year, and where there must soon be a demand for steam agricultural machinery. Our American manufacturers must supply this want, and must be ready to avail themselves of the inventions of other nations, if anything is to be found superior to our own. The great value of a world's fair is that it collects the

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN. ENFORCED LEVIES-THE REPORTED BUTCHERIES BY

CARLISTS-MEETING AT BERGA. BARCELONA, Saturday, May 24, 1873. Two corpses have been found near Manresa, n this province, with a placard on each of them, bear-

ng the words, "Kliled while attempting to assassinate The levy upon the youth, ordered by Gen. Velarde on Thursday, is well received. Many manufacturers will

continue the salaries of their operatives while they do service in the Republican ranks. Juntas are being formed to promote the enforcement

of the levy. PERPIGNAN, Saturday, May 24, 1873.

The Carlists deny the statement that a num-ber of the volunteers who surrendered at Sanahnja, in the Spanish province of Lerida, were butchered. They state that they now hold all the prisoners captured in that town, and are ready to exchange them for Carlists in the hands of the Spanish authorities.

Madrid, Saturday, May 24, 1873. The Council of Ministers, yesterday, in postutional Cortes, fixed upon no day when the voting shall

MADRID, May 25, 1873. A mutiny is reported among the military at Berga. A regiment revolted, and tried to kill its Colonel. But troops arrived in time from the neighbor hood, the Colonel's life was saved, and discipline and

THE CIVIL WAR IN PANAMA.

THE ATTACK ON THE CITY—CONDITIONS OF PEACE. PANAMA, May 15 .- A suspension of arms having been agreed to between the belligerents, con nissioners were appointed on both sides, and the followng conditions of peace accepted and published May 11 ing conditions of peace accepted and published May 11:
That Sefior Pernett, who was the Prefect of Assuraval,
be called to exercise the office of Provisional President;
that Damaso Cervera and the revolutionary Government recognize anow the constitutional Government of
Sefior Gatriel Neira; Sefior Juan Pernett to take charge
of the Presidency of the State until the arrival of Gen.
Neira; the present State troops to be disbanded; all expenses to be borne by the State Treasury, and a general
ammisty recorded for all political offsuces.
In accordance with the above two commissioners were
to leave Aspinwall for Barranguilla, to accordance

to leave Aspinwall for Barranquilla to acquaint Gen Neira of the change in his favor, and accompany him back. In the contest some 200,000 shots have been fired on both sides. The National Pattahon, which led the on both sides. The National Fattalion, which led the attack on the party in the suburbs, had at most 150 men, and those outside from 400 to 500. The former lost 23 killed and 33 wounded, and the outsiders about twice that number. There has been a good deal of destruction of property outside the walls, the city suffering little. The blame of this sanguinary outbreak is generally adven to expression to crosses, who returned here from Cenaria America when matters appeared to be tending to a peaceful solution. He, apparently to graifly his followers on the outside, entered into angry discussions with the officers of the National Guard, and insisted that they should recognize the revolutionary government or he the officers of the National Goard, and insisted that they should recognize the revolutionary government or he would have them disarmed. The battalion, seeing that they might be attacked and shut up within their barracks, took the initiative, and salited out at midday of the 7th, took the barracks of the State troops within the city by a coup de main, and then proceeded out to make an attack on those introduced in the square of the suburbs. The movement gave rise to a fierce firing of riles and artillery on both sides, when lasted through the night until next day, when a suspension of arms was agreed to. Rear-Admiral Steedman, by request, stationed a force of men in the city during the conflict to afford protection to life and property.

FOREIGN NOTES. The Prince of Wales is visiting his sister,

Princess Alice, wife of Prince Ludwig of Hesse, at Darm The States-General of the Netherlands have

voted a supply of 5,500,000 florins to meet the expenses of the war against Acheen.

The Pope contemplates anathematizing the members of the Italian Cabinet and all other persons en-gaged in secularizing the monasteries.

Elaborate preparations are made at Rome for the funeral of Count Manzon, and the ceremonies are expected to be of the most imposing character. A banquet was given on Saturday night at

Madrid, in honor of Mr. Bradlaugh, the bearer of the English resolutions congratulating the Republic. Advices from Montevideo of April 23 says that yellow fever prevails there to such an extent that the people are flying from the city, and business is sus-pended.

Saturday being the fifty-fourth anniversary of the birthday of Queen Victoria, was observed as a half boliday in Great Britain. The morning was ushered in by the firing of salutes and the ringing of bells, and the reviewing of troops incidental to the occasion took place during the day. In the evening London was illuminated.

In Guatemala Gen. Barrios has been elected Constitutional President, instead of Garcia Granada, who has been hitherto Provisional President. Gen. Barrios is a man of very energetic character, and visits with swift punishment rebels against the existing Gov

with swift punishment receis against the existing Government. The political situation, on the whole, is favorable. The rebel faction has been suppressed. The rumors brought by the passengers in the last steamer, however, tend to the belief that a war cloud is formed to disturb againsthe tranquillity of Guatemala. In the Department of Quezattenango there exists a large population of Indians, at once ignorant and familical, who form a nucleus in which it is easy to sow the seeds of discord and rebellion.

THE FIRE RECORD. IN THIS CITY.

The New-England Hotel, at Bayard-st. and the Bowery, with its furniture, was damaged \$1,000, at 4 a. m., on Saturday, by a fire which originated from some unknown cause in the kitchen of the building. IN BROOKLYN. The three-story brick buildings Nos. 22 and

24 Verandah-place, Brooklyn Hights, owned and occupied by Patrick McIntyre as a livery and boarding stab of the firemen 16 valuable berses were burned. The animals were owned-by the stable-keeper and residents in the neighborhood, and although every endeavor was made by residents and policemen to rescue them from the burning building, it was impossible to do so. The upper part of the stables were eccupied by two colored coachings and their families, and they barely escaped coachmen and their families, and they barely escaped with their lives. The total loss was \$19,500. ELSEWHERE.

A recent fire at Callao, South America, consumed a portion of the principal street, beginning at the Hotel del Comercio and ending at the corner of the Matriz Plaza. The loss is estimated at \$800,000; the insurance is inconsiderable.

A number of serious fires have recently oc curred in the woods at the eastern end of Long Island. At Yaphank, 15 seres of heavy woodland, belonging to Nathaniel Tuthili, were burned with 20 cords of wood cut, which was piled near by. Near Beilport a large tract of woodland, belonging to Walter Howell and H. B. Homan, was burnt, having been purposely set an B. Homan, was burnt, having been purposely set on fire by some person unknown. This fire at one time threat-ened the destruction of the village, which was with oth-culty saved. The aggregate losses by these and other similar fires are estimated at from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

Coroner Young held an inquest, on Saturday, concerning the death of Mary Jane Hamill, age 30, of No. 418 East Fourteenth-st. She had been drinking to excess, left her home on Tuesday, and her busband was unable to find her. On Friday morning she called, white seemingly intoxicated, at the house of James McLean, No. 204 West Forty-first-st., with whom she and her hus band were sequainted. She complained of severe illnoss, and was provided with a bed. A doctor pronounced her suffering from poisoning by Paris green. She denied having administered the poison to herself, and died the same night. She is supposed to have swal-

she denied having administrate the possible to have swallowed the poison with suicidal intent while suffering from the meipient stages of delirium tremens.

William Heroines, age 38, an upholsterer, of No. 338 First-ave, shot himself twice in the head with a revolver, on Saturday morning, while he was suffering from mental depression caused by business reverses. His wounds are probably of affatal nature.

Elizabeth Dreher, age 36, a German, jumped into the East River from Pier No. 29, while she was suffering from deliring supposed to have resulted from excessive drinking. She was rescued from drowning by Officer Roach of the Eighteenth Precinct, and was locked up.

Frederick Schinneist, a German, age 34 was found in the hallway of No. 30 South Fifthett, Brooklyn, yesterday, bleeding profusely from wounds in the neck head, and arm, which he had inflicted with a clasp kulfe for the purpose of committing suicide. He was conveyed to the City Hospital in a dying condition and stated that he desired to be out of the way as he could get no work. Emma Kurtz, age 15, of No. 15 Suffolk st., thed, yesierday, their proposed by her with suicidal lutent, on Saturday, while she was suffering from extreme melancholy of unknown origin.

... The British steamship Lord of the Isles, from Hong kong, arrived on Saturday at San Francisco with about 900 Chinese passengers, including the crew of a wreched jush fested in the Chinas Sea, numbersing it.